50 %

SYLLABUS

UGC

NET

VERSION 1.3

SAKET SHARMA

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About this E-book:

This e-book is specially crafted for UGC NET/JRF aspirants but is also beneficial for candidates preparing for other competitive exams in the library profession, such as:
ISRO
BHU
Delhi University
NVS
KVS
DRDO

Features:
Comprehensive coverage of 50 percent of the UGC NET syllabus.
Information presented in an easy-to-understand tabular format.
Designed to enhance daily learning and practice.

Guidance for Use:
For optimal results, it is recommended to read this e-book on a daily basis while consistently attempting multiplechoice questions (MCQs). This practice will reinforce your knowledge and improve your exam readiness.

Note: This e-book is a version 1.3 release and may undergo future updates. Stay informed about new versions and additional resources that may be available to further aid your preparation.

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DEVELOPMENT IN LIBRARIES (UNITED KINGDOM)
1st Library act National Level in the world- 14 August 1850
Public Library and Museum Act-1964
UGC-UK (Parry Committee Report)-1964

Various Reports
Adams Report-1915
Mitchell & Kenyon Report-1924
Mc Colvin Report-1942
Robert Report-1959

Development in Libraries (United States of America)
Pioneer of Social Libraries- Benjamin Franklin
Boston Public Library Act-1848
1st General library Law-1956
Library of Congress-1800
Library of Congress Shared Cataloguing service-1901

National Libraries of the worlds
State Lenin Library, Moscow 1862
National Library of India- 1835
Bibliothec Nationale, Paris (National Library, France) 1440
National DIet Library, Japan 1948
National Library, Germany 1912
Library of Congress, USA 1800

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS WORLD AND INDIA
Library Association (UK)-1877 now Known as Chartered institute of Library and Information Professionals
(From 2002) 1877 (now name changed in 2002 as CILIP)
American Library Association- 1876
Association of Special Libraries and Information Beureaux -ASLIB 1924 (The organization ceased functioning as an independent organization in 2010, when it became a division of Emerald Group Publishing.
Since 2015, ASLIB has existed only as Emerald's professional development arm)
IFLA-1927
UBC-1974, UAP-1976

Special Library Association(SLA) 1909

FID 1895(as the International Institute of Bibliography (originally Institut International de Bibliographie, or IIB) by two Belgian lawyers, Paul Otlet (1868–1944) and Henri La Fontaine (1854–1943). It was popularly known as the Brussels Institute. Its headquarters was changed to The Hague after 1934. It had gone through a number of changes in name that reflect changes of conceptualization of the field in which it operates.The changes in names and years are :

1931 – The International Institute for Documentation (Institut International de Documentation, IID)

1937 – The International Federation for Documentation (Fédération Internationale de Documentation, FID)

1988 – The International Federation for Information and Documentation (Fédération Internationale d'Information et de Documentation, FID) The Institute was one of the sponsors of the first World Congress of Universal Documentation, held in Paris in 1937. FID was dissolved in 2002.

UNESCO 1945

India Library Association 1933

IASLIC 1955

RRRLF 1972

UNESCO CONTRIBUTIONS (LIBRARY NETWORKS)

Asia and Pacific Information Network (APIN)

Information Society program for Latin America and The Caribbean

(INFOLAC) 1986

Global Network for Education in Journalism 1999

Orbicom 1994

UNESCO Network for Associated Library (UNAL) UNISIST Programme 1971

LIBRARIES & LIS TRAINING IN INDIA

Imperial Library History

Formed in 1891 by combining Secretariat libraries in Calcutta.

Originally used by superior government officers.

Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee donated his personal collection of 80,000 books.

National Library of India Overview

Located in Belvedere Estate, Alipore, Kolkata, India.

India's largest library by volume and public record. Under Ministry of Culture, Government of India.

National Library Opening

Officially opened on 1 February 1953.

Name changed to National Library by Imperial Library (Change of Name) Act, 1948.

Collection transferred to Belvedere Estate. Opened to the public on 1 February 1953.

Others

Delhi Public Library- 1951

DRTC, Bangalore -1962

Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation -1972

Connemara Public Library -1890

Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library -1891

Asiatic Society of Mumbai: Originated from Literary Society of Bombay, First meeting in Mumbai on 26 November 1804, Founded by Sir James Mackintosh.

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune -1917

Rampur Raza Library, Uttar Pradesh -1774 , Founded by Nawab Faizullah Khan

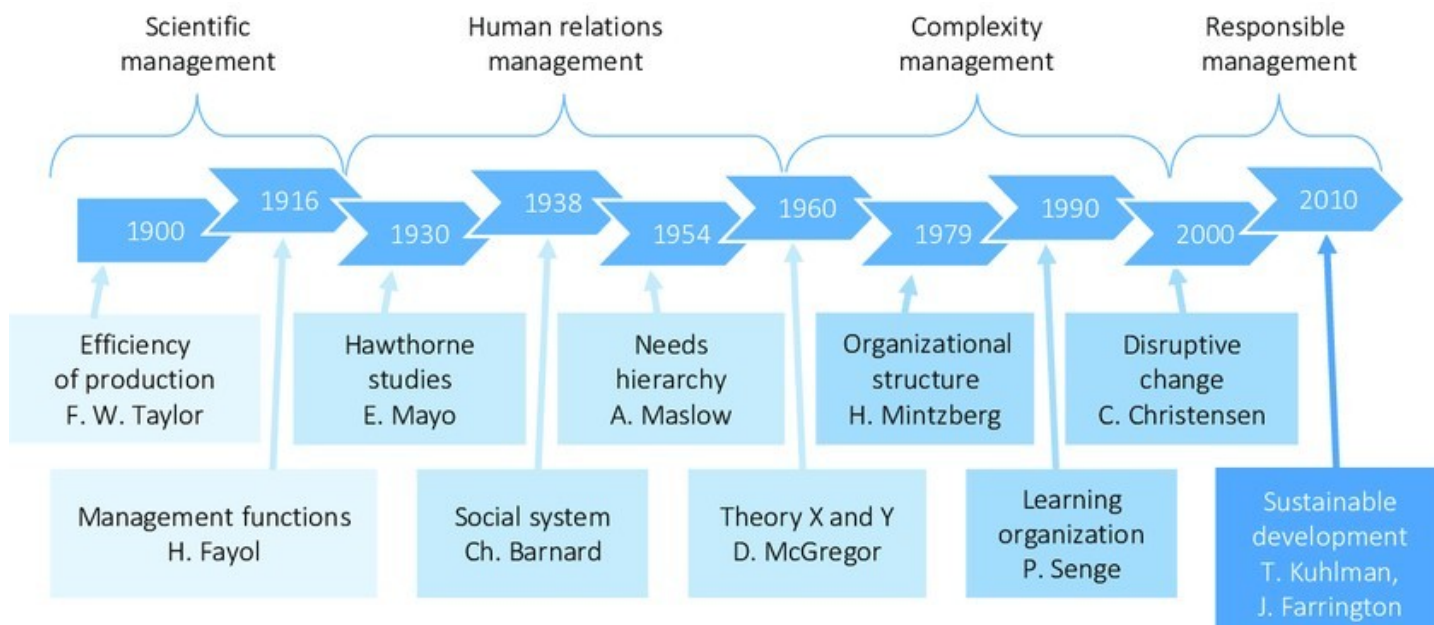Sarasvati Mahal Library- 1918 (Became public Library)

National Medical Library, New Delhi 1947 (became NML on 1st April 1966.)

COMMITTEES ON LIS EDUCATION IN INDIA

S.No.	Committee	Year	Chairperson
1	Ranganathan Committee on University and College Libraries	1957	Dr. S R Ranganathan
2	Ranganathan Committee on LIS Education	1961	Dr. S R Ranganathan
3	Kaula Committee on Curriculum Development in LIS Education	1990	Prof. P N Kaula
4	Subject Panel on Lib. &lnf. Sc.	1997	Not Available
5	Karisiddappa Committee on Curriculum Development in LIS	1997	Dr. C R Karisiddappa
6	Advisory Committee for Libraries (K. P. Sinha Committee)	1957	Shri K.P. Sinh
7	National Policy on Library and Information System (CONPOLIS)	1986	Prof. D.P. Chattopadhyaya
8	National Knowledge Commission	2005	Sam Pitroda
9	National Mission on Libraries	2012	Prof. Deepak Pental
10	Library Committee (UGC)	1957	Dr. S R Ranganathan
11	Review Committee on Library Science Education (UGC)	1965	Dr. S R Ranganathan
12	Curriculum Development Committees (UGC)	1990 & 2001	Prof. P N Kaula (1990), Dr. C R Karisiddappa (2001)

THEORIES OF MANAGEMENT AND FOUNDERS

Sr. No.	Theories	Founders
1	Principles of Scientific Management / Father of Scientific Management	F.W. Taylor
2	Functional Management (Command and control)/ Classical Theory, Father of Administration	Henri Fayol
3	Sociological Perspective / Father of Human Relation School The human relations approach is also known as New Classical approach. Elton Mayo termed it Clinical approach. It attempts to explain the informal relations among employers and employees are concerned with moral and psychological rather than legal aspects of an organization. The approach considers worker not only one of the means of production system but as a man	Elton Mayo
4	Theory X and Theory Y	D.M. Mc Gregor
5	Motivation —Hygiene Approach / Father of Corporate Strategy	F. Herzberg
6	Hierarchy of Needs Theory/ Motivational theory	Abraham Maslow
7	Bureaucratic organization	Max Weber
8	Management as a discipline	Peter Drucker
9	POSDCORB	Luther Gulick

Source: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Evolution-of-management-theories_fig1_361067074

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITH ESTABLISHMENT YEAR

Organization	Year	Additional Information
CSIR — Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	1942	CSIR was established in September 1942.
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organisation	1945	FAO was founded on 16 October 1945.
UNESCO - United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organization	1945	UNESCO was founded in 1945.
UGC - University Grants Commission	1953	UGC came into existence on 28 December 1953 and became a statutory Organization of the Government of India by an Act of Parliament in 1956.
IAEA - International Atomic Energy Agency	1957	IAEA was created in 1957.
ICSSR - Indian Council For Science Research	1969	ICSSR was established in 1969.
WIPO - World Intellectual Property Organization	1970	WIPO was formally created by the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, which

		entered into force on 26 April 1970.
UNISIST - United Nations International Scientific Information System	1971	The UNISIST model of information dissemination was proposed in 1971 by the United Nations.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Sr. No.	Title	Author
1	Elements of Library Classification	S.R. Ranganathan
2	Library Administration Theory and Practice	R.L. Mithal
3	Cataloguing Theory and Practice	C.G. Viswanathan
4	Rules for Dictionary Catalogue	C.A. Cutter
5	Little Science Big Science	D.J. Desolla Price
6	Documentation	S.C. Bradford
7	Subject Approach to Information	D.J. Foskett
8	Manual of Library Economy	N.R. Look
9	Documentation and its Facets	S.R. Ranganathan
10	Manual of Cataloguing Practice	C.G. Viswanathan

LIBRARY LEGISLATION WITH YEAR

S. No.	State	Act Year
1	Tamilnadu	1948
2	Andhra Pradesh	1960
3	Karnataka	1965
4	Maharashtra	1967
5	West Bengal	1979
6	Manipur	1988
7	Haryana	1989
8	Kerala	1989
9	Mizoram	1993
10	Goa	1993
11	Gujarat	2001
12	Odisha	2001
13	Uttarakhand	2005
14	Rajasthan	2006
15	Uttar Pradesh	2006
16	Bihar	2008

17	Chhattisgarh	2009
18	Arunachal Pradesh	2009
19	Telangana	2015

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

Sr. No.	Classification Schemes	Founder	Year
1	Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)	Melvil Dewey	1876
2	Colon Classification (CC)	S.R. Ranganathan	1933
3	Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)	FID	1905
4	Library of Congress Classification	Library of Congress	1904
5	Subject Classification (SC)	J.D. Brown	1906
6	Expansive Classification (EC)	Cutter C.A.	1879/1891
7	Bibliographic Classification (BC)	Bliss H.E.	1935
8	International Classification (IC)	F. Rider	1961
9	Library Bibliographic Classification (LBK)	Lenin Library Moscow	1959
10	Broad System of Ordering (BSO)	FID/Unesco	1978

HISTORY OF CATALOGUING RULES

History of Library Catalogs: Key Points

2500 BCE: Earliest evidence of categorization in clay tablets from Mesopotamia.

7th century BCE: Assyrian library uses a classification system.

3rd century BCE: Library of Alexandria has a partial catalog ("Pinakes").

3rd century AD: Chinese Imperial Library has a catalog listing 30,000 items.

11th century: First Islamic library catalogs list donated books by donor.

14th century: Vatican Library creates first catalog using topical arrangement.

1290: Sorbonne library pioneers' alphabetical organization.

700 BCE: Assyrians follow cataloging rules established by Babylonians.

7th century BCE: Babylonian Library of Ashurbanipal led by librarian Ibnissaru implements subject-based cataloging.

1290: Sorbonne library in Paris becomes the first to alphabetically list titles under subjects.

1780: Gottfried van Swieten introduces the world's first card catalog as Prefect of the Imperial Library, Austria

Seventh century BCE, the royal Library of Ashurbanipal at Nineveh had 30,000 clay tablets, in several languages, organized according to shape and separated by content. Assurbanipal sent scribes to transcribe works in other libraries within the kingdom.[25] Third century BCE, Pinakes by Callimachus at the Library of Alexandria was arguably the first library catalog.

9th century: Libraries of Carolingian Schools and monasteries employ library catalog system to organize and loan out books.

10th century: The Persian city of Shiraz's library had over 300 rooms and thorough catalogs to help locate texts these were kept in the storage chambers of the library and they covered every topic imaginable.

1246: Library at Amiens Cathedral in France uses call numbers associated with the location of books.

1542–1605: The Mughal emperor Akbar was a warrior, sportsman, and famous cataloger. He organized a catalog of the Imperial Library's 24,000 texts, and he did most of the classifying himself.

1595: Nomenclator of Leiden University Library appears, the first printed catalog of an institutional library.

Renaissance Era: In Paris, France the Sorbonne Library was one of the first libraries to list titles alphabetically based on the subject they happened to fall under. This became a new organization method for catalogs.

Early 1600s: Sir Thomas Bodley divided cataloging into three different categories. History, poesy, and philosophy.

1674: Thomas Hyde's catalog for the Bodleian Library.

1791: The French Cataloging Code of 1791

1815: Thomas Jefferson sells his personal library to the US government to establish the Library of Congress. He had organized his library by adapting Francis Bacon's organization of knowledge, specifically using Memory, Reason, and Imagination as his three areas, which were then broken down into 44 subdivisions.

1874/1886: Breslauer Instructionen (English: Wroclaw instructions) by Karl Dziatzko

1899: Preußische Instruktionen (PI) (English: Prussian instructions) for scientific libraries in Germanspeaking countries and beyond

1932: DIN 1505

1938: Berliner Anweisungen (BA) (English: Berlin instructions) for public libraries in Germany

1961: Paris Principles (PP), internationally agreed upon principles for cataloging

1967: Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR)

1971: International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD)

1976/1977: Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung (RAK) (English: Rules for alphabetical cataloging) in Germany and Austria

TYPES OF CATALOGUES

Author Catalog: Alphabetically sorted catalog based on names of authors, editors, illustrators, etc.

Example: A catalog listing books by J.K. Rowling, Stephen King, and Jane Austen, sorted alphabetically by their last names.

Subject Catalog: Catalog organized by subject matter.

Example: A catalog grouping books about "World War II," "Biographies," and "Computer Science" together for easy access.

Title Catalog: Alphabetically arranged catalog based on the titles of entries.

Example: A catalog listing books such as "To Kill a Mockingbird," "The Great Gatsby," and "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone" in alphabetical order by title.

Dictionary Catalog: All entries (author, title, subject, series) interfiled in a single alphabetical order, common in North American libraries before computer-based catalogs.

Example: A catalog where entries for books like "1984" by George Orwell, "Animal Farm" by George Orwell, and "Orwell: The Authorized Biography" by Michael Shelden are all listed in one alphabetical order.

Keyword Catalog: Subject catalog sorted alphabetically by keywords.

Example: A catalog where books on "Environmentalism," "Climate Change," and "Sustainability" are arranged alphabetically by keywords associated with each topic.

Mixed Alphabetic Catalog Forms: Combination catalogs such as author/title or author/title/keyword.

Example: A catalog combining author/title, where books by J.R.R. Tolkien are listed under "Tolkien, J.R.R." with titles like "The Hobbit" and "The Lord of the Rings."

Systematic Catalog: Subject catalog sorted by systematic subdivision of subjects, also known as a Classified catalog.

Example: A catalog sorting books on "Biology," "Chemistry," and "Physics" into systematic subdivisions within the science section.

Shelf List Catalog: Formal catalog with entries arranged in the same order as items are shelved, often serving as the primary inventory for the library.

Example: A catalog mirroring the physical arrangement of books on library shelves, where entries correspond to the order in which books are placed on shelves.

HISTORY OF ISBD PUBLICATIONS WITH YEARS

1969: IFLA Committee on Cataloguing sponsors an International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts, proposing the creation of standards for bibliographic descriptions.

1971: International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications (ISBD(M)) is published.

1973: ISBD(M) is adopted by several national bibliographies and utilized by cataloguing committees for drafting rules.

1974:
Revised edition of ISBD(M), known as the "First standard edition," is published due to user feedback. o International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials (ISBD(S)) is published.

1975: Joint Steering Committee for Revision of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules proposes the development of a general international standard bibliographic description for all types of library materials.

1977: International Standard Bibliographic Description for General Materials (ISBD(G)) is published.

1978: ISBD(M) is revised to align with ISBD(G), resulting in the publication of the "First standard edition revised."

1977: ISBDs for specific materials are published: ISBD(CM) for cartographic materials, ISBD(NBM) for non-book materials, and a revised ISBD(S) for serials.

Important decisions regarding the ISBD program are made at the IFLA World Congress in Brussels.

1980:
ISBD(A) for older monographic publications and ISBD(PM) for printed music are published.

1981: ISBD Review Committee is formed to plan for reviewing and revising the ISBDs.

1987: ISBD(M), ISBD(CM), and ISBD(NBM) are republished.

1990: ISBD(CF) for computer files is published, later becoming ISBD(ER) for electronic resources in 1997.

1992: Study Group on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) is set up by the IFLA Section on Cataloguing.

2002:
ISBD(S) revised to ISBD(CR) for serials and other continuing resources, harmonized with ISSN guidelines and AACR2.

Revised editions of ISBD(M) and ISBD(G) are published.

2003:
Study Group on Future Directions of the ISBDs formed at the Berlin IFLA Conference.
Decision made to consolidate all ISBDs into a single text for ease of use and consistency.

2004: Revised edition of ISBD(G) is published.

2006: Revision process for ISBD(A) takes place.

2007: o A preliminary consolidated edition of ISBD is established, collocating related provisions from each ISBD into a new structure. o Changes made to prescribed punctuation to improve interoperability between bibliographic retrieval systems and display formats.

2011 Consolidated Version:

ISBD Review Group shifts focus to maintaining the consolidated edition, which supersedes individual ISBDs, considering changes in national and multinational cataloguing codes.

Concerns raised about the confusing mix of physical format, class of material, form of carrier, and notation within GMD terms.

Proposal drafted for a content/carrier component for ISBD, influenced by RDA/ONIX Framework and subsequent drafts of RDA: Resource Description & Access.

Documents such as version 1.0 of the RDA/ONIX Framework for Resource Categorization (August 2006) are instrumental in shaping the work of the study group.

2021: Consolidated Version of ISBD: Update of 2011 Consolidated Version 2021 Update:

Ten years after the publication of the ISBD Consolidated Edition of 2011, the ISBD Review Group initiates a revision of the ISBD Standard to address various pressing goals.

Source: https://www.ifla.org/g/isbd-rg/isbd-editions/

INDEXING SYSTEMS/ ORIGINATORS AND YEARS

Sr. No.	Indexing System	Inventor	Year
1	Citation Indexing	A. Garfield	1955
2	Subject Indexing	M.E. Sears	1923
3	Automated Indexing	H. Ohlman	1957
4	SLIC Indexing	J.R. Sharma	1966
5	Thesaurus Indexing	P.M. Rogget	29 April 1852
6	Systematic indexing	Kaiser, J.	1911
7	Chain Indexing	Dr. S.R. Rangnathan	1934
8	Uniterm Indexing	M. Taube	1953
9	Key Word Indexing	H.P. Luhn	1959
10	PREserved Context Indexing System	Derik Austin	1974
11	Postulate Based Permuted Subject Indexing (POPSI)	G. Bhattacharya	1969
12	COMPASS	BNB	1991

MAJOR CITATION INDEX CONTRIBUTION BY EUGENE GARFIELD

Year	Event Description
195	Eugene Garfield introduces the concept of citation indexing for the

5	sciences.
1960	ISI (Institute for Scientific Information) is founded.
1964	ISI produces the first Science Citation Index (SCI)
1973	Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)™ is introduced
1976	Journal Citation Reports™ is introduced, collating journal-to-journal citations
1978	Arts & Humanities Citation Index (AHCI)™ is introduced.
1960	ISI introduces Index Chemicus, its first offering focusing on the chemical sciences.
1976	Journal Citation Reports™ includes indicators such as the Journal Impact Factor™.

PRE-COORDINATE INDEXING

Sr. No.	Indexing System	Inventor	Year
1	Kaiser's Systematic Indexing	Kaiser, J.	1911
2	Chain Indexing	Dr. S.R. Rangnathan	1934
3	Relational Indexing	J.E.L. Farradane	1950
4	Coats Subject Indexing	E.J. Coats	1963
5	PRECIS	Derek Austin	1974
6	POPSI	G. Bhattacharya	1969

LIST OF POST-COORDINATE INDEXING SYSTEMS

List of Post-Coordinate Indexing Systems

UNITERM

Optical Coincidence Card / Peek-a-boo

Edge-Notched Card

Post-Coordinate Searching Devices

YEAR OF PUBLICATION: INDEX

Sr. No.	Indexing System	Year of Publication
1	Science Citation Index	1974
2	Social Science Citation Index	1973
3	Arts & Humanities Citation Index	1978

INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND ORGANISATIONS

Sr. No.	Organization	Place	Year
1	International Federation for Documentation (FID)	Hague	1895
2	International Federation of Library Association and Institutions (IFLA)	Scotland	1927
3	International Council of Scientific Union (ICSU)	Brussels	1931
4	University Grand Commission (UGC)	New Delhi	1953
5	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Viena	1957
6	Defence Research & Development Organization	New Delhi	1958
7	Documentation Research & Training Center (DRTC)	Bangalore	1962
8	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Geneva	1967
9	Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC)	Mumbai	1967
10	International Nuclear Information System (INIS)	Viena	1970
11	Agricultural Information System of FAO (AGRIS)	Rome	1975
12	Patent Information System (PIS)	Nagpur	1980

LIST OF IMPORTANT PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE WITH THEIR FOUNDER

Language	Creator/Developer	Year
Python	Guido van Rossum	1991
Ruby	Yukihiro Matsumoto	1993

Java	James Gosling	1995
C	Dennis M. Ritchie	1972
C++	Bjarne Stroustrup	1985
PHP	Rasmus Lerdorf	1994
Perl	Larry Wall	1987
JavaScript	Brendan Eich	1995
Pascal	Niklaus Wirth	1970
Lisp	John McCarthy	1958

LIST OF COMMUNICATION MODELS

Model	Founder(s)	Year	Brief Information
Aristotle's Model	Aristotle	4th Century BCE	Aristotle's model emphasizes persuasion through rhetoric and the three modes of persuasion: ethos, pathos, and logos.
Lasswell's Model	Harold Lasswell	1948	Lasswell's model focuses on answering five key questions in the communication process: Who, Says What, In Which Channel, To Whom, With What Effect.
Shannon - Weaver Model	Claude Shannon and Warren Weaver	1949	The Shannon-Weaver model is a mathematical theory of communication, highlighting the elements of sender, message, channel, receiver, and feedback.
Berlo's S-M-C-R Model	David Berlo	1960	Berlo's model involves four components: Source, Message, Channel, Receiver, emphasizing the role of encoding and decoding in communication.
Barnlund's Transactional Model	Dean C. Barnlund	1970	This model views communication as a dynamic and ongoing process, with both parties acting as
			senders and receivers, exchanging messages simultaneously.
Dance's Helical Model	Frank Dance	1970	Dance's model suggests that communication is an ever-changing spiral process, with each interaction influencing future

			interactions in a continuous cycle.
Osgood - Schramm Model	Charles E. Osgood and Wilbur Schramm	1954	Osgood and Schramm's model emphasizes the role of feedback in communication and the concept of encoding and decoding messages.
Westley and Maclean Model	Bruce Westley and Malcolm Maclean	1957	This model introduces the concept of communication as a process involving various gatekeepers, with feedback loops influencing subsequent messages.
Linear Model	Harold D. Lasswell	1948	The linear model sees communication as a oneway process from sender to receiver, often oversimplifying the complexity of real-world communication.
Transactional Model	Harold D. Lasswell (contributed)	1960s	This model, associated with scholars like Harold D. Lasswell, views communication as an exchange where both parties play active roles, constantly influencing each other.
Interactive Model	Wilbur Schramm	1954	The interactive model emphasizes a two-way communication process, with feedback playing a crucial role in clarifying and improving the communication.

COPYRIGHT ACTS

Name	Year	Short Info
Berne Convention	1886	An international treaty establishing the basic principles of copyright protection.
British Copyright Act	1911	Legislation in the United Kingdom governing copyright.
Copyright Law in India (PreIndependence)	1914	Early copyright legislation in India during the pre-independence period.
Universal Declaration	194	Emphasizes the right to participate in cultural

of Human Rights	8	life, which has implications for copyright.
Universal Copyright Convention	1951	An international copyright treaty providing a framework for copyright protection.
Copyright Act of the United Kingdom	1956	Legislation in the United Kingdom further shaping copyright laws.
Indian Copyright Act	1957	Legislation in India governing copyright.
Rome Convention	1961	An international treaty protecting the rights of performers and producers of phonograms.
WIPO Copyright Treaty	1996	An agreement under the World Intellectual Property Organization addressing challenges of the digital age.
Digital Millennium Copyright Act	1998	A U.S. law addressing copyright issues arising from the digital environment.
Information Technology Act (India)	2000	Legislation in India dealing with various aspects of electronic commerce, including copyright.
Right to Information Act (India)	2005	Legislation in India providing citizens with the right to access information held by public authorities.

S.R RANGANATHAN (LIST OF BOOKS)

Book Title	Publication Year
The Five Laws of Library Science	1931
Colon Classification (1st ed.)	1933
Classified Cataloguing Code	1934
Library Administration (first published)	1935
Prolegomena to Library Classification	1937
Theory of the Library Catalogue	1938
Colon Classification (2nd ed.)	1939
Elements of Library Classification	1945
Suggestion for the organization of the Libraries in India	1946
Classification and International Documentation	1948
Colon Classification (3rd ed.)	1950

Classification and Communication	1951
Philosophy of Library Classification	1951
Library Manual	1951
Library Book Selection	1952
Colon Classification (4th ed.)	1952
Headings and Canons 1955	1955
Prolegomena to Library Classification (2nd ed.)	1957
Colon Classification (5th ed.)	1957
Colon Classification (6th ed.)	1960
Reference Service	1961
Documentation and its facets	1963
Library Book Selection (2nd ed.)	1966
Prolegomena to Library Classification (3rd ed.)	1967
Ramanujan: The man and the mathematician	1967
Documentation: Genesis and Development	1973
A Librarian Looks Back: An autobiography of Dr. S. R. Rangnathan (Editor: P. N. Kaula)	1992

SHORT NOTES INFO ABOUT S.R RANGANATHAN SIR

Note: Revise this section of S.R Ranganathan Sir accordingly to your need revision time (after each one week At least)

Full Name: Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan

Birth and death Date: 9 August 1892 – 27 September 1972

Key Points:

Born in Shiyali, Tanjavoor District, Tamil Nadu, India, in his maternal grandfather's house on North Rampart Street during Gayathri Japam day in the month of Adi of the year Nandana.

Married Rukmini at the age of fifteen in 1907, but she tragically died in an accident in 1928.

Ranganathan remarried Sarada in December 1929, who supported his endeavors in the library profession and encouraged philanthropy.

Sarada passed away at the age of 78 in Bangalore on July 30, 1985.

Ranganathan's Sir Education Timeline:

1897: Initiated education with Aksharabyasam at Ubhayavedanthapuram.

Early School: Learned from Subba Ayyar, R. Antharama Ayyar, and Thiruvenkatachariar (influenced by Nayanars & Alwars teachings).

1908/1909: Completed Matriculation with First Class at S.M. Hindu High School despite health challenges.

1909: Joined Madras Christian College due to excellent marks and support from Prof. Skinner.

1913: Completed B.A. in Mathematics with First Class.

1913-1916: Pursued M.A. in Mathematics under Prof. Edward B. Ross (strong Guru-Shishya relationship).

1916: Earned M.A. and aimed to become a Mathematics teacher.

1917: Acquired L.T. degree in teaching technique. College Days: Developed connections with other professors like Moffat, Manickam, Sabhesan, Chinnathambi Pillai, and Subramanyam.

Ranganathan's Sir Teaching Career Timeline

1917-1921:

Appointed Assistant Lecturer in Government Colleges at Mangalore and Coimbatore.

Taught Physics and Mathematics.

Championed individualized instruction with active discussions, making classes lively and interactive.

Earned nickname "Born Teacher" for engaging style and use of anecdotes.

Encouraged applause and student-led presentations. ⬜ Organized seminars and colloquia.

1921-1923:

Joined Presidency College, Madras as Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Taught Algebra, Trigonometry, and Statistics. ⬜ Continued innovative teaching methods.

Extracurricular Activities:

Secretary of Mathematics and Science Section of Madras Teacher's Guild.

Public lectures to raise awareness.

Advocated for standardization of exam papers and pension benefits for private school teachers.

Supported Indian Mathematical Society financially.

Popular figure in mathematics circles and regarded as an efficient organizer.

Work Ethic: ⬜ Believed in focusing on work itself, not rewards.

Quoted as saying: "Our right is only to do the work falling to our share, never to the fruits of our work. Flirt not with fruits."

Ranganathan's Sir Journey to Librarianship: A Timeline

1924:

January: Left Presidency College for Madras University Librarian position. ⬜ Week Later: Returned to College, seeking return due to "solitary imprisonment." ⬜ September: Embarked on a 9-month study-cum-observation tour in England.

England:

Met W.C. Berwick Sayers, a key influence.

Witnessed vibrant libraries serving diverse communities.

Discovered a social mission for libraries and himself.

1925:

July: Returned to India with a transformed perspective.

1931:

Sir P.S. Sivaswamy Aiyar recognized Ranganathan's impact ⬜ 1924-1925: o Ranganathan focused on reorganizing the University Library in Madras, aiming to attract more readers and provide better facilities.

1928-1945:

Ranganathan founded the Madras Library Association, expanding the library movement across the Madras Presidency.

1929: o Initiated a school of library science under the auspices of the Madras Library Association, later taken over by Madras University.

1957:

Donated his life savings to establish the Sarada Ranganathan Professorship in Library Science at Madras University during its centenary celebrations.

Activities at e Banaras Hindu University (1945-1947)

1945-1947:

Invited by Vice-Chancellor Sir S. Radhakrishnan to develop the library system of Banaras Hindu University. Found the library in disarray and took on the task of reorganizing the entire collection. Single-handedly classified and cataloged approximately 100,000 books with great dedication.

Same Period:

Conducted a Diploma Course in Library Science, showcasing his commitment to education and training in the field.

Ranganathan's Sir Flourishing Career in Delhi (1947-1955)

Teaching and Research:

Joined Delhi University in 1947, focusing on teaching and research in library science.

Introduced "Study Circle" and "Research Circle" meetings, fostering innovation and team research.

The Research Circle's journal, "Annals," gained international recognition.

Leadership and Collaboration:

Elected President of the Indian Library Association (ILA).

Launched the combined journal "ABGILA," promoting research and collaboration.

Held leadership positions in the International Federation for Documentation (FID).

Drafted a 30-year plan for India's library system development.

Chaired the Documentation Committee of the Indian Standards Institution.

National and International Impact:

Promoted the Madras Public Library Act.

Founded the Classification Research Group in London.

Visited USA and wrote "Classification and Communication."

Ranganathan's Sir Time in Zurich (1955-1957)

Objectives:

Gain firsthand knowledge of industrial documentation. ⬚ Fulfill international commitments.

Achievements:

Wrote the second edition of "Prolegomena to Library Classification."

Regularly contributed to the "Annals of Library Science." *Activities at Bangalore*

1957:

Moved to Bangalore.

Assisted INSDOC, Planning Commission, and UGC as advisor.

Gathered young librarians for research and publications.

1962:

Founded Documentation Research and Training Centre (DRTC) in Bangalore.

Served as Honorary Professor at DRTC (1962-1972).

Promoted research and teaching in library and information science.

1965:

Recognized as National Research Professor in Library Science (by Government of India).

Awarded Doctor of Letters degrees by Delhi University and Pittsburgh University.

1961:

Established Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science.

Later years (1967-1972):

Focused on writing and research.

Proposed Absolute Syntax for indexing language.

Continued work on Colon Classification.

Maintained active work ethic until his death in 1972.

Additional Notes:

Ranganathan's legacy extends beyond his individual contributions, influencing a "human movement" in library science.

He authored 60 books and 2000 articles, demonstrating a lifelong dedication to the field.

His life and work embodied an ever-inquiring mind, influenced by philosophical principles.

All about S.R ranganathan Source: https://www.isibang.ac.in/~library/portal/Pages/SRRBIO.pdf

NISSAT INFORMATION CENTERS SECTORAL INFORMATION CENTERS

Sr. No.	Full Form	Dedicated	Place
1	NICLAI	Leather Technology	CLRI Chennai
2	NICFOS	Food Technology	CFTRI Mysore
3	NICMAP	Machine Tools and Products	Centre Machine and Tools, Bangalore
4	NICDAP	Drug and Pharmaceuticals	CDRI, Lucknow
5	NICTAS	Textiles and Allied Subjects	ATIRA Ahmedabad
6	NICHEM	Chemicals	NCL, Pune
7	NICAS	Glass and Ceramics	CGRI, Kolkata
8	NICRYS	Crystallography	Department of Crystallography and Biophysics, University of Madras
9	NCB	Bibliometrics	NISCAR, Delhi
10	NICDROM	National Aerospace	CDROM, Bangalore

YEARS OF ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHMENT

Organization	Full Form	Year Established
CSIR	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	1942
ICSSR	Indian Council of Social Science Research	1969
ICMR	Indian Council of Medical Research	1969
ICHR	Indian Council of Historical Research	1971
ICPR	Indian Council of Philosophical Research	1981
ILO	International Labour Organization	1919
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	1945
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and	1946

	Cultural Organization	
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization	1970
DELENT	Development of Library Network	1988
INFLIBNET	Information and Library Network	1991
BONET	Bombay Library Network	1992
CALIBNET	Calcutta Library Network	1993
SUPLIS	Supreme Court Judges Library	1992
MYLIBNET	Mysore Library Network	1995
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	1936
UGC	University Grants Commission	1953
DRDO	Defence Research and Development Organization	1958
DST	Department of Science and Technology	1971
MEDLARS	Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System	1964
INIS	International Nuclear Information System	1970
INFOTERRA	International Environmental Information System	1972
AGRIS	Agricultural Information Retrieval System	1974

Source:
https://worldlibraries.dom.edu/index.php/worldlib/article/view/351/307#:~:text=The
%20Bombay%20Library%20   20Network%20(BONET,Network%20is%20sponsored%20by
%20NISSAT.

OSI MODEL

History and Information: The Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model is a conceptual framework for networking developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1984. It provides a layered approach to understanding how communication occurs between systems over a network. Year: 1984

S. No.	Layer	Full Form	Description	Devices/ Examples
1	Physical layer	Physical Layer	Transmits bit stream to physical medium	Network cables, hubs, repeaters
2	Data Link layer	Data Link Layer	Provides data exchange	Ethernet switches, MAC addresses

			between devices on the same medium	
3	Network layer	Network Layer	Takes care of switches and routes information units	Routers, IP addresses
4	Transport layer	Transport Layer	Provides reliable end-to-end data transmission	TCP, UDP protocols, segments
5	Session layer	Session Layer	Maintains dialogue between communication devices	API, Sockets, NetBIOS
6	Presentation layer	Presentation Layer	Formats data (e.g., ASCII)	Encryption, decryption, MIME types
7	Application layer	Application Layer	Provides general services related to applications	HTTP, FTP, SMTP, DNS

CCF UNESCO PGI

Full name:(General Information Program)

1978. (ISO standard 2709) published in 1984.

CCF consists of the major four parts:

RECORD LABEL (24 CHARACTER),

DIRECTORY (FIVE PARTS TAG, LENGTH OF DATA FIELD, STARTING CHARACTER POSITION, SEGEMENT IDENTIFIER, OCCURRENCE IDENTIFIER)

DATA FIELDS (INDICATOR, ONE OR MORE SUB FIELDS, A DATA FIELD SEPARATOR, INDICATORS, SUB-FIELDS) ☐ RECORD SEPARATOR.

LIBRARY NETWORK IN INDIA

Network	Full Form	Year Established
NICNET	National Informatics Centre Network	1977
ERNET	Education and Research Network	1986
INFLIBNET	Information and Library Network	1988
DELNET	Developing Library Network	1988
ADINET	Agriculture Information Dissemination Network	1993
CALIBNET	Calcutta Library Network	1993
MYLIBNET	Mysore Library Network	1994

UGC INFONET	University Grants Commission Information Network	2002
HELINET	Health Library Network	2003

MARC FORMAT

Name	Description
Authority records	Provide information about individual names, subjects, and uniform titles. An authority record establishes an authorized form of each heading.
Bibliographic records	Describe the intellectual and physical characteristics of bibliographic resources (books, sound recordings, video recordings, and so forth).
Classification records	MARC records containing classification data. For example, the Library of Congress Classification has been encoded using the MARC 21 Classification format.
Community Information records	MARC records describing a service-providing agency, such as a local homeless shelter or tax assistance provider.
Holdings records	Provide copy-specific information on a library resource (call number, shelf location, volumes held, and so forth).

STRUCTURE OF AN ISBD RECORD

The ISBD defines nine areas of description. Each area, except area 7, is composed of multiple elements with structured classifications. Elements and areas that do not apply to a particular resource are omitted from the description. Standardized punctuation (colons, semicolons, slashes, dashes, commas, and periods) is used to identify and separate the elements and areas. The order of elements and standardized punctuation make it easier to interpret bibliographic records when one does not understand the language of the description.

0: Content form and media type area

1: Title and statement of responsibility area, consisting of

1.1 Title proper

1.2 Parallel title

1.3 Other title information

1.4 Statement of responsibility

2: Edition area

3: Material or type of resource specific area (e.g., the scale of a map or the numbering of a periodical)

4: Publication, production, distribution, etc., area

5: Material description area (e.g., number of pages in a book or number of CDs issued as a unit) 6: Series area

7: Notes area

8: Resource identifier and terms of availability area (e.g., ISBN, ISSN)

AACR-2R consists of two parts: Part I and Part II. 4.2.1 Part I: Description Part I covers rules for standard description of all kinds of material (print and nonprint). It contains 13 chapters as enumerated below:

General Rules for Description

Books, Pamphlets and Printed Sheets

Cartographic Materials

Manuscripts

Music Cataloguing Documents Using AACR-2R 7 2 Cataloguing

Sound Recordings

Motion Pictures and Video Recordings

Graphic Materials

Machine Readable Data Files

Three Dimensional Artifacts and Realia

Microforms

Serials 13) Analysis

AACR- 2R

Part I: Standard Description

Chapter 1: General rules for all materials (print & non-print)

Chapters 2-12: Specific rules for different types of materials (books, music, maps, etc.)

Chapter 13: Analytical entries (relationships between bibliographic items)

Part II: Headings, Uniform Titles and References

Chapters 21-26: Establishing access points in catalogs (applicable to all materials)

Chapter 21: Choice of main and added entries

Chapters 22-24: Rules for forming headings for persons, geographic names, and corporate bodies

Chapter 25: Uniform titles

Chapter 26: References

Additional Resources

Appendices: Capitalization, abbreviations, numerals, glossary •   Index

Note: There are no chapters between 13 and 21.

AACR-2R has prescribed three levels of description

PERSON AND THEIR AREA OF CONTRIBUTION

S.No.	Name	Area Personality or Contribution
1	Abraham Maslow	Hierarchy of Needs
2	Allen Kent	Mechanized Information Retrieval
3	Alvin Toffer	Power Shift, Information Overload
4	Beesman	Information Transfer
5	Belkin, 1989	Anomalous State of Knowledge (ASK)
6	Benjamin Dancer	Microphotography
7	Bibliometry (1969)	Alan Pritchard
8	Black and Moutan	Management Grid
9	Bradford's Law (1934)	Samuel C Bradford
10	Blair and Maron	Evaluation study on retrieval effectiveness of full text search (STAIRS)
11	C.A. Cutter	Expansive Classification, Dictionary Catalogue
12	C.W.Hanson	Divides Documentary Sources of Inf. Into Primary & Secondary
13	Charles Babbage	Analytical Engine
14	Chris Rusbridge	Hybrid Library (1998)
15	Charless F Gosnell	Half-Life of information
16	Calvin Mooers	Information Retrieval System
17	Conard Gesner	Father of Bibliography (1545)
18	Craven TC	LIPHIS (Linked Phrase Indexing System)
19	Derek J. de Solla Price	Little Science Big Science (1963), Invisible College (1972)
20	D.J. Fosket	Subject Approach to Information
21	Denis Grogan	Divides Documentary Sources of Inf. Into Primary, Secondary & Tertiary
22	E. Garfield	Citation Indexing
23	Eisenberg and Berkowitz	The Big 6 model of Information problem solving
24	E.J. Coates	Retroactive ordinal notation

25	Elton Mayo	Father of Human Relation School
26	F. Hertzberg	Father of Corporate Strategy
27	F.W. Taylor	Father of Scientific Theory of Management
28	Fermont Rider	International Classification
29	George Gerbner (1956)	General Model (Means and control dimensions relationship between communicating agent and communication products)
30	H.E. Bliss	Bibliographic Classification, Organization of Knowledge in libraries and subject approach
31	H.P. Luhn (IBM)	KWIC, Uniterm Indexing, SDI (1950)
32	Henry Foyal	Classical Theory, Father of Administration, and 14 principles
33	J. Kaiser	Concrete Process
34	J.D. Brown	Subject Classification, One place Theory
35	J.D. Fosket	Subject approach of information
36	J.E.L. Farradone	Systematic Indexing System

37	J.R. Sharp	Key Word Indexing
39	James Duff Brown	Open Access System in British Library
40	James I. Wyer	Conservative, Moderate & Liberal Theories of Ref. Service
41	Jean Aitkinson	The Sauro-Facet
42	John Cotton Dana	New York Changing System
43	Kauro Ishikawa	The seven basic tools for quality control
44	Koontz	Classification of Management Theory (Human behavioral theory)
45	Lancaster FW	Theory of scales for the measurement of operational variables
46	Lasswell (1948)	Communication model (Who says, What, which channel, Whom, and with What Effect)
47	Lotka Law (1926)	Frequency of Publication by Authors in a given field. Scientific productivity

48	Luther Gulick	POSDCORB
49	M. Taube	SLIC Indexing
50	M.M.Kessler	Bibliographic Coupling
51	Madden, Moon, Moore, McPheron	Librarianship is not a profession
52	Marcel Dekker	Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science
53	Mc Colvin	Demand & Supply Theory of Books
54	Michael Polayani	Two categories of as 'explicit' and 'tacit' knowledge
55	Michael Stern Hart	Invented the e-book in 1971
56	Michael Casey	Term "Library 2.0" was first used
57	Minie Sears	Sears List of Subject Heading
58	Osgood and Schramm	Circular Model
59	A. Norbert Wiener	Cybernetics was pioneered
60	Otto Nacke	Coined informatics in 1979
61	Ouchi	Theory Z
62	Pascal	Calculating Machine
63	Paul Outlet & Henry Lafontaine	Universal Classification, UDC, The Library World
64	Paulin Autherton	Putting knowledge to work
65	Peter Drucker	MBO (Management by Objective)

66	Peter Phyrr	Zero Base Budgeting
67	S.C. Bradford	Documentation
68	Rubert Fugmann	Theory of Information Supply and Indexing based on five axioms
69	S.R. Ranganathan	Elements of Library Classification, prologma, Tree Card System, CC and CCC
70	Samuel S Green	Reference Service
72	Samuel Rothstein	Minimal, Middling & Maximum theories of Reference Service
73	Saracevic, 1995	TREC experiments (Text Retrieval Evaluation Conference)
74	Shanan Weaver	Mathematical communication model, Berlo 1988 S-M-C-R Model
75	Schramm	Models Concept or Theory (Human communication model)
76	Ted Nelson	Hypertext
77	Tim Berners-Lee	World Wide Web (WWW)
78	Tim O'Reilly & Dale Dougherty	Web 2.0 (2014) Darcy DiNucci in 1999
79	Von Bertalanffy	General Systems Theory (GST)
80	Vroom (1964)	Formula of Motivation P = f (M, A, and E) P = Performance, M = Motivation, A = Ability, E = Environment
81	W.A. Borden	Started the Reference Service in India
82	William Gibson	Cyberspace
83	W.B.C. Sayers	Teacher of S.R. Ranganathan at London
84	Wyndham Hulme	'Literary warrant' for book classification was introduced

LIST OF CONSORTIA

S. No	Name	Establishment Year	Anchoring Institution	Funding Agency
1	NKRC	2002	CSIR-NISCAIR	CSIR & DST
2	UGC-INFONET	2003	INFLIBNET	UGC
3	INDEST-AICTE	2003	IIT Delhi	MHRD/ AICTE
4	DAE Consortium	2003	NA	DAE
5	MCIT	2005	NIC	MCIT
6	CeRA	2008	IARI	ICAR
7	ERMED	2008	NML	MH&FW
8	DeLCON	2009	NBRC	BDT
9	DRDO	2009	DESIDOC	DRDO, MoD
10	NLIST	2010	INFLIBNET	MHRD
11	e-Shodh Sindhu	2015	INFLIBNET	MHRD
12	DERCON	2015	Min. Earth Sci.	Min. Earth Sci.

FULL-TEXT AGGREGATORS

Name	Discipline(s)	Access cost	Open data	Provider(s)
Internet Archive Scholar	Multidisciplinary	Free	Yes	Internet Archive
CORE	Multidisciplinary	Free	No	Open University
CiteSeerX	Multidisciplinary	Free	Semi-free	Pennsylvania State University
Paperity	Multidisciplinary	Free	No	Paperity Sp. z o.o.
Semantic Scholar	Multidisciplinary	Free	Semi-free	Allen Institute

				for Artificial Intelligence
Europe PMC	Biomedical	Free	Yes	European Bioinformatics Institute (EMBL-EBI)
PubMed Central (PMC)	Biomedical	Free	Yes	National Institutes of Health (NIH), U.S.
				National Library of Medicine (NLM)
ResearchGate	Multidisciplinary	Free	No	ResearchGate GmbH
SSRN: Social Science Research Network	Social science	Free & Subscription	No	Elsevier
HAL	Multidisciplinary	Free	Yes	CNRS's Centre pour la Communication Scientifique Directe (CCSD)
RePEc: Research Papers in Economics	Economics	Free		IDEAS: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, EconPapers: Örebro University School of Business
PhilPapers	Philosophy	Free		PhilPapers

ERIC: Educational Resource Information Center	Education	Free & Subscription		United States Department of Education (available by subscription from OCLC, CSA)
Synthical	Multidisciplinary	Free	Yes	Synthical

METADATA SERVICES

Name	Discipline(s)	Access cost	Provider(s)
AGRIS: Agricultural database	Agriculture	Free	FAO
Arachne	Archaeology, Art history	Free	DAI & University of Cologne
AMiner	Computer Science	Free	Tsinghua University
Arts & Humanities Citation Index	Arts, Humanities	Subscription	Clarivate Analytics
Astrophysics Data System	Astrophysics, Geophysics, Physics	Free	Harvard University
ATLA Religion Database	Religious studies	Subscription	EBSCO Publishing
BASE: Bielefeld Academic Search Engine	Multidisciplinary	Free	Bielefeld University
Book Review Index	Book reviews	Subscription	Thomson Gale

Online			
Books in Print	Books	Subscription	R. R. Bowker
CAB Abstracts	Applied life sciences	Subscription	CABI

CINAHL: Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health	Nursing, Allied Health	Subscription	EBSCO
CORE	Multidisciplinary	Free	Open University
Crossref	Multidisciplinary	Free	Crossref
DeepDyve	Multidisciplinary	Free & Subscription	DeepDyve
Dimensions	Multidisciplinary	Free & Subscription	Digital Science & Research Solutions Ltd
Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)	Multidisciplinary	Free	Infrastructure Services for Open Access (IS4OA)
EconBiz	Economics	Free	ZBW- German National Library of Economics– Leibniz Information Centre for Economics (ZBW)
EconLit	Economics	Subscription	American Economic Association (available from EBSCOhost, ProQuest, OVI D, and AEA)
EMBASE	Biomedicine, Pharmacolo gy	Subscription	Elsevier

FSTA – Food Science and Technology Abstracts	Food science, Food technology, Nutrition	Subscription	IFIS Publishing (available via EBSCOhost, IHS Inc., Ovid, Proquest Dialog, STN a nd Web of Science)
GeoRef	Geosciences	Subscription	American Geosciences Institute
Google Scholar	Multidisciplinary	Free	Google
Informit	Multidisciplinary	Subscription	RMIT Training Pty Ltd (RMIT Training)
Inspec	Physics, Engineering, Co mputer Science	Subscription	IET
International Nuclear Information System (INIS)	Nuclear Physics, Nuclear Energy, Medical Physics	Free	International Atomic Energy Agency
International Philosophical Bibliography	Philosophy	Subscription	Université Catholique de Louvain (available from Peeters Publishers)
J-Gate	Multidisciplinary	Free & Subscription	Informatics India Ltd
The Lens	Multidisciplinary	Free & Subscription	Cambia
MathSciNet	Mathematics	Subscription	American Mathematical Society
MEDLINE	Medicine, Healthcare	Free	NLM
MyScienceWork	Multidisciplinary	Free	MyScienceWork Inc

National Diet Library Collection	Multidisciplinary	Free	National Diet Library
OAIster	Multidisciplinary	Free	OCLC
OpenAIRE Graph	Multidisciplinary	Free	OpenAIRE AMKE (not-for-profit)
OpenAlex	Multidisciplinary	Free	OurResearch
PsycINFO	Psychology	Subscription	APA
PubMed	Biomedical, life sciences	Free	NIH, NLM
RSWBplus	Civil Engineering, Architecture	Subscription	Fraunhofer IRB
Russian Science Citation Index	Multidisciplinary	Free	Scientific Electronic Library
ScienceOpen	Multidisciplinary	Free	ScienceOpen Inc.
Scopus	Multidisciplinary	Subscription	Elsevier
Web of Science	Multidisciplinary	Subscription	Clarivate Analytics
Zasshi Kiji Sakuin: Japanese Periodicals Index	Multidisciplinary	Free & Subscription	National Diet Library
Zentralblatt MATH	Mathematics	Free	FIZ Karlsruhe
The Zoological Record	Zoology	Subscription	Clarivate Analytics

SMALLER METADATA SERVICE

Name	Discipline(s)	Access cost	Provider(s)
Academic	Multidisciplinary	Subscription	EBSCO Publishing

Search			
Aerospace & High Technology Database	Aerospace, Aeronautics, Astronautics	Subscription	ProQuest
African Journals OnLine (AJOL)	Multidisciplinary	Free & Subscription	AJOL
AgeLine	Sociology, Gerontology	Subscription	EBSCO Publishing
AGRICOLA: Agricultural Online Access	Agriculture	Free & Subscription	NAL (free access NAL, subscription access ProQuest, OVID)
Analytical Abstracts	Chemistry	Subscription	RSC
Anthropological Index Online	Anthropology	Free & Subscription	RAI
Anthropological Literature	Anthropology, Archaeology	Free & Subscription	Harvard University (nonHarvard access provided by OCLC)
Archive Grid	Multidisciplinary	Free	World Cat
ASCE Library	Civil Engineering	Free & Subscription	ASCE

AULIMP: Air University Library's Index to Military Periodicals	Military Science	Free	Air University
Biological Abstracts	Biology	Subscription	Thomson Reuters
Chemical Abstracts Service	Chemistry	Subscription	ACS

Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index	Social sciences	Subscription	Nanjing University
Civil engineering database	Civil engineering	Free	American Society of Civil Engineers
Current Contents	Multidisciplinary	Subscription	Clarivate Analytics
Index Copernicus	Multidisciplinary	Free	Index Copernicus Ltd
Information Bridge: Department of Energy Scientific and Technical Information	Multidisciplinary	Free	DOE (OSTI)
Indian Citation Index	Multidisciplinary	Subscription	ICI
IARP	Multidisciplinary	Free	Volunteer Collaboration
INSPIRE-HEP	Physics, (High Energy)	Free	CERN, DESY, Fermilab, SL AC and IHEP
LexisNexis	Law	Subscription	Reed Elsevier
ORCID	Multidisciplinary	Free	ORCID Inc.
Philosophy Documentation Center e Collection	Applied ethics, Philosophy, Religious studies	Free & Subscription	Philosophy Documentation Center
POIESIS: Philosophy Online Serials	Philosophy, applied ethics, religious studies	Free & Subscription	Philosophy Documentation Center
Publons	Multidisciplinary	Free	Clarivate Analytics
PubPsych	Psychology	Free	Leibniz Institute for

			Psychology Information
Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature	Literature	Subscription	H. W. Wilson Company
Rock's Backpages	Music	Free & Subscription	Backpages Ltd
SafetyLit	Multidisciplinary	Free	SafetyLit Foundation
Science.gov	Multidisciplinary	Free	United States Government
Science Citation Index	Multidisciplinary	Subscription	Clarivate Analytics
SCIndeks - Serbian Citation Index	Multidisciplinary	Free	CEON/CEES - Centre for Evaluation in Education and Science
SNAC (Social Networks and Archival Contexts)	Multidisciplinary	Free	
Social Sciences Citation Index	Social science	Subscription	Clarivate Analytics
Socolar	Multidisciplinary	Free & Subscription	China Educational Publications Import and Export Corporation
Ulrich's Periodicals Directory	Multidisciplinary	Subscription	ProQuest
WestLaw	Law	Subscription	Thomson Reuters
WorldCat	Multidisciplinary	Free & Subscription	OCLC Inc.
WorldWideScienc e	Multidisciplinary	Free & Subscription	DOE (OSTI)

Publishers

Name	Discipline(s)	Access cost	Provider(s)
Association for Computing Machinery Digital Library	Computer Science, Engineering	Subscription	Association for Computing Machinery
Analytical Sciences Digital Library	Analytical chemistry	Free	NSDL and ACS
Bibliographie de civilisation médiévale	Medieval studies	Subscription	University of Poitiers (available from Brepols Publishers)
BioOne	Biology, Ecology, Environmental Science	Free & Subscription	BioOne
IEEE Xplore	Computer Science, Engineering, Electronics	Subscription	IEEE
IngentaConnect	Multidisciplinary	Free & Subscription	Ingenta
JSTOR: Journal Storage	Multidisciplinary	Free & Subscription	JSTOR
OpenEdition.org	Humanities, social science	Free	Cléo (UMS 3287) CNRS EHESS University of Avignon
Project MUSE	Humanities, social science	Subscription	Project MUSE, Johns Hopkins University Press
SciELO	Multidisciplinary	Free	FAPESP, CNPq and BIREME

ScienceDirect	Science including Medicine	Subscription	Elsevier

SpringerLink	Multidisciplinary	Free & Subscription	Springer

Software	Developer	First public release	Cost (USD)	Free software
Bebop	ALaRI Institute	2007-11-08	Free	Yes
BibBase	Christian Fritz	2005	Free	No
BibDesk	BibDesk developers	2002-04	Free	Yes
BibSonomy	University of Kassel	2006-01	Free	Yes
Bookends	Sonny Software	1988 (Mac) / 1983 (Apple II+)	Paid	No
Citavi	Lumivero	2006-02-13	Paid	No
EndNote	Clarivate Analytics	1988	Paid	No
JabRef	JabRef developers	2003-11-29	Free	Yes
KBibTeX	KBibTeX developers	2005-08	Free	Yes
Mendeley	Elsevier	2008-08	Freeware	Proprietary
Paperpile	Stefan Washietl, Gregorgy Jordan, Andreas Gruber	2013	Paid	No
Papers	ReadCube	2011-10	Paid	No
Pybliographer	pybliographer developers	1998-10-30 (0.2)	Free	Yes
refbase	refbase developers	2003-06-03	Free	Yes
RefDB	refdb developers	2001-04-25	Free	Yes
RefWorks	Ex Libris / ProQuest	2001	Paid	No
Wikindx	Mark Grimshaw, Stéphane Aulery	2003-02	Free	Yes

List of Biographical resources

Site	Language	Description	Access
Afro-American Encyclopaedia	English	Classic historical encyclopedia (1895)	Free
Australian Dictionary of Biography	English	Entries on notable Australians who have died	Free

Croatian Biographical Lexicon	Croatian	Multi-volume biographical reference work on notable figures from Croatian history	Free
Deutsche Biographie	German	Biographies on notable German speaking people	Free
American National Biography	English	Biographies of notable Americans	Subscription
Dictionary of Irish Architects	English	Biographical information on Irish architects from 1720 to 1940	Free
Kdo byl kdo	Czech	Biographies on notable Czech and Slovak people	Free
Österreichisches Biographisches Lexikon 1815–1950	German	Biographies on notable Austrians	Free
Oxford Dictionary of National Biography	English	Comprehensive 66-volume reference work on notable figures from British history	Subscription
Dictionary of New Zealand Biography	English, Māori	Entries on notable New Zealanders who have died	Free
Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani	Italian	Biographical Dictionary of Italian People, published by the Istituto dell'Enciclopedia Italiana Treccani	Free

List of Reference Management Software

Zotero	Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media at GMU	2006	Freeware	Yes

Financial Estimation Methods

Method	Description	Recommended Amounts
Per Capita Method	-Minimum amount per member estimated based on	- University: Rs. 25/student, Rs. 300/teacher - School: Rs. 50/student, Rs. 150/teacher

	standard library service. -Suggested to revise amounts to at least three times due to rising costs.	
Proportional Method	-Norm laid down based on total educational budget. -Allocated based on the development stage of each university library.	- University: 6.5% to 10% of educational budget - School: 6% of expenditure on school education
Method of Details	-All items of expenditure accounted for using standards for each item. -5% of book costs for stacking, storing, and servicing. -Norms fixed for initial grants to build the basic collection for newly started university libraries.	- Books: Rs. 15/student, Rs. 200/teacher

Weeding Out Library Materials: Summary Table

Aspect	Details
Who Should Weed Out?	- The librarian should be directly involved, with decisions possibly supported by Library Committee members, library authority nominees, or a specially appointed committee. - Subject experts or senior faculty members can also provide trusted advice.
Guidelines for Weeding Out	- Consider if the item can be replaced with a new copy, edition, or book on the subject. - Anticipate future needs for the document if removed.
Theories on Weeding	- **Fussler and Simon:** Past use is the best indicator of future use. - **Trueswell:** Developed a method to weed out items while maintaining a satisfaction rate based on past use. - **Raffel and Shishko:** Suggest using the publication date as a key criterion.
Guidelines by Organizations	- **American Library Association (ALA):** Recommends annual withdrawals averaging at least 5% of the total collection. - **Sinha Committee Report (1958):** For Indian public libraries, suggests discarding 5% of fiction and 2% of non-fiction each year.
Ranganathan's Observations	- Books that become outdated in ideas within 20 years should be weeded out and written off.
Handling Weeded Materials	- **Damaged or irreparable items:** Can be sold similarly to old newspapers. - **Good-condition items:** Consider donating to libraries unable to afford such materials. - **Book Reservoirs:** Store useful weeded items regionally as reserves, preserving copies for research and future needs.
Record Keeping	- Ensure weeding is sanctioned by the Library Committee or authority.

| | | - Update the Accession Register to mark the item as "written off" with relevant orders.
- Delete entries from shelf lists, catalogues, and other records to reflect the removal. |

Categories of Staff in Academic Libraries

Category	Roles	Responsibilities
Professional Staff	Positions: Professional Assistant, Assistant Librarian, Deputy Librarian, Librarian	- Book selection - Book order - Classification - Cataloguing - Indexing - Abstracting - Reference service - Information service - Planning
Supporting (Technical) or Paraprofessional Staff	Positions similar to para-medical staff like nurses, technicians Education: Certificate or diploma (undergraduate) in Library Science	- Preparation of book selection slips - Accessioning of books - Registrati

		on of periodicals - Typing catalogue cards, bibliographies - Volume numbering - Charging/ discharging books - Issue records maintenance - Inter-library loan work - Shelving documents - Preparation for binding - Stock-taking
Supporting (Administrative) Staff	General office support in a library	- Secretarial assistance to librarians and senior staff - Personnel

		records maintenance
		- Accounts management (salaries, purchases, bills)
		- Stores maintenance (purchase, stock registers)
		- Typing (except catalogue cards, bibliographies)
		- Housekeeping and sanitary duties

UGC Library Committee Staffing Recommendations

Section	Initial Staff Requirement	Later Changes Suggested by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
Book Section	One person for every 6,000 volumes added annually	No change
Periodical Publications Section	One person for every 500 current periodicals	Revised to one person for every 1,500 periodicals subscribed
Documentation Section	One person for every 1,000	Revised to 30 research workers

Section	Initial Staff Requirement	Later Changes Suggested by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
	entries prepared annually	for each university (to work alongside NISCAIR and abstracting services)
Technical Section	One person for every 2,000 volumes added annually	No change
Maintenance Section	- One person for every 6,000 volumes added annually - One person for every 500 volumes to be replaced daily - One person for every 100,000 volumes in the library	Revised to one person for every 1,500 volumes newly added and 50,000 volumes maintained
Administrative Section	Minimum of one library accountant, one steno-typist, and one correspondence clerk	No change
Reference Section	One person for every 50 readers daily (excluding textbook users)	No change
Circulation Section	One person for every 1,500 hours the library gate remains open annually	No change
Supervisory	One Librarian and	No change

Section	Initial Staff Requirement	Later Changes Suggested by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
Section	one Assistant or Deputy Librarian	
Unskilled Staff	- One cleaner per 30,000 volumes in the library - One attendant for every 6,000 volumes added annually - One attendant per 500 current periodicals - Additional attendants for shifts in the Circulation Section and other routine tasks	No change

the staffing norms recommended by the **AICTE for technical institutions** and the suggested staffing patterns for **different levels of schools** in India:

Norms of AICTE for Technical Institutions

Library Staff Position	Required Staff	Initial Stock
Librarian	1	4,000 volumes of books, 36 journals (18 national, 18 international)
Assistant Librarian	1	
Assistants	4	

(Source: Handbook of Norms and Standards of AICTE, 1999)

Norms of Staffing for Different Levels of Schools

Type of School	Library Staff Position	Required Staff
Senior Secondary School	Librarian	1
	Assistant Librarian	1
	Class D Staff	1
Secondary School	Librarian	1
	Assistant Librarian	1
	Class D Staff	1
Middle School	Librarian	1
	Class D Staff	1
Primary School	Teacher in charge	1 (part-time)

This table captures the essential staffing requirements as per the norms established by AICTE and the suggested patterns for various school levels in India. If you need any modifications or additional information, feel free to ask!

Fourth Phase of the public library system in India:

Phase	Period	Description
Introduction	1762-1947	Public libraries in India emerged under British influence. The library development stages in Britain and India were similar, although India took longer to progress. The first public library law in Britain passed in 1850, while India's came in 1948. The modern public library concept developed in India in 1950 with the Delhi Public Library.
The First Phase	1808-1900	In 1808, the Bombay Presidency initiated the registration of libraries to receive published books. Public libraries were established in the three Presidency towns (Bombay, Calcutta,

			Madras) with European support. Subscription libraries emerged but were accessible only to paying members, thus not fully public.
The Second Phase	1900-1937		The public library movement gained momentum among the educated class. In 1902, Lord Curzon renamed the Calcutta Library as the Imperial Library, which later became the National Library in 1948. The Baroda Movement (1906-1911) set up a model library system under Maharaja Sayaji Rao III. The first Library School was established in Baroda in 1906.
Library Education	1906 onwards		The first Library School was established in Baroda in 1906 by Mr. Bowden. The Panjab University in Lahore started a second library school in 1915. The Andhra State Library Association formed in 1914, followed by Bengal in 1927. The Indian Library Association was established in 1933 in Calcutta.
The Third Phase	1937-1947		With the Indian National Congress in power, public library demand grew. State governments established around 13,000 village libraries (1937-1942) as part of the Indian Adult Education movement. In 1939-40, the Library Development Committee in Bombay proposed a six-stage public library development plan.
The Fourth Phase	1947 - Present		The fourth phase began after India's independence on August 15, 1947. Key milestones included the passing of the Madras Public Libraries Act (1948) and the establishment of the Delhi Public Library (DPL) in 1951, a UNESCO initiative. DPL became the first modern public library in India, meeting UNESCO's manifesto for public

Delhi Public Library (DPL)	19 49- 19 51	UNESCO initiated a public library project in India, marking the establishment of DPL as a model for modern libraries. The library offered free services, was open to all, and included various cultural and community activities. It became known as Asia's busiest public library with around 100,000 enrollees. It was declared UNESCO's most successful project in 1956.

Author(s)	Title	Publication Year	Publisher/ Editor
Johnson, Blmer D.	*A History of Libraries in the Western World*	1965	Scarecrow
Irwin, Irwin	*Ancient and Medieval Libraries*	1968	Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science (A. Kent & H. Lancour, Eds)
Mumford, William A. and Penny Rate	*Aspects of British Public Library History, (1850-1950)*	1951	Library Association
Shera, Jesse H.	*Foundations of the Public Library: The Origins of the Public Library Movement in New England (1629-1855)*	1965	Shoestring Press
Nelso	*Public Libraries in*	1967	Nelson

n Associates	*the United States: Trends, Problems, and Recommendations: A Report Prepared for the National Advisory Commission on Libraries*		Associates
Public Library Association	*Standards Committee, Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems*	1966	ALA (American Library Association)
Sherill, L.L.	*Library Service for the Unnerved*	1969	Bowker
Harrison, K.C.	*Libraries in Scandinavia (2nd ed.)*	1969	Andrè Deutsch
Kalia, D.R.	*Guidelines for Public Library Services and Systems*	1990	RRR Library Foundation
Kalia, D.R.	*Public Libraries, In 50 Years: Library and Information Services in India*	1998	Shipra

the role of international organizations like UNESCO and IFLA in the development of public libraries:

Aspect	Details
International Organizations	**UNESCO** and **IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions)** have played significant roles in the development of public libraries. They have provided guidance, standards, and support for the global promotion of library services.
UNESCO's Contribution	- **Delhi Public Library**: Established by UNESCO in 1951 as a model public library system to introduce the concept of free public libraries. It has since grown into a premier public library system in Delhi.

	- **UNESCO Library, Documentation and Information Services** in New Delhi provides **information support** to regional and country programs, aiding in the **sharing and exchange of information materials**. - Provides **online bibliographic searches** through the UNESCO New Delhi Library Database.	
IFLA's Contribution	- **International Standards and Guidelines**: IFLA has created various documents for the promotion and development of public libraries, including: 1) **UNESCO Public Library Manifesto (1972)** (revised in 1994). 2) **IFLA Standards for Public Libraries (1973/1977)**. 3) **Public Library Service: IFLA/UNESCO Guidelines for Development (2000)**. 4) Standards and guidelines for specific library services, such as for **the blind, hospital patients, handicapped readers, ethnic and linguistic minorities, mobile libraries**, etc. 5) **Measuring Performance of Public Libraries: A Draft Manual (1989)** by Nick More, developed by UNESCO.	

Model Public Library Bills/Acts in India:

Year	Model Public Library Act/Bill	Key Contributors	Revisions and Salient Features
1930	Model Public Libraries Act	Dr. S.R. Ranganathan	Revised in 1957 and 1972. Includes constitution of State Library Authority, State Library Committee, District Library Authority, library cess collection, and local body autonomy.
1963	Model Public	Dr. M.D. Sen	Establishment of State Library

	Library Bill	Committee, Ministry of Education	Council, State Library Directorate, and provision of funds from the state exchequer. Missing State Library Authority provision.
1964	Model Public Library Bill	Working Group of the Planning Commission, Govt. of India	Focused on public library systems.
1989	Model Public Libraries Act (Indian Library Association)	Indian Library Association	Revised in 1995 as Model Public Library and Information Services Act. Aimed at strengthening public library services and facilities.
2000	Model Union Public Library Act	Unknown	Revised to suit the requirements of the new millennium.

different Public Library Acts of twelve states in India:

State	Year	Library Cess/Financial Source
Tamil Nadu	1948	Library cess (10% on property tax)
Andhra Pradesh	1960	Library cess (8% on property tax)
Karnataka	196	Library cess (6% on lands,

	5	buildings, vehicles, and profession)
Maharasht ra	1967	No library cess, state government grant
West Bengal	1979	No library cess, state government grant
Manipur	1988	No library cess, state government grant
Kerala	1989	Library cess (5% on property tax and not less than 1% of state expenditure on education budget)
Haryana	1989	Local bodies to levy cess
Goa	1993	Surcharge on IMFL @ 0.50 paise per litre, 0.50 paise on bulk beer per litre, and 1% on state education budget
Mizoram	1993	No library cess, state government grant
Gujarat	2001	No library cess, state government grant
Orissa	2001	No library cess, state government grant

Ranganathan's contributions to public library development in India:

Contribution	Details and Year
Model Library Bill	Presented at the First All Asia Education Conference in Varanasi, adopted as the seed for library legislation in India. (1930)
Library Bills for Indian States	Drafted library bills for various states including Bengal, Bombay, Madras State, and others, leading to the enactment of laws in several states. (1931, 1946, 1947, 1950, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1965)
Library Laws Enacted During His	Library laws were enacted in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Mysore, based on his drafts. (1948 - Tamil

Lifetime	Nadu, 1960 - Andhra Pradesh, 1965 - Mysore)
All India Seminar on Public Libraries	Made a fervent appeal for a Union Public Library Act, State Library Acts, National Central Libraries, and a National Grid of Public Library systems. (Last year of his life, 1972)
Library Development Plans	Developed plans such as the "Post-War Reconstruction of Libraries in India" and "National Library System," both shaping library development in India. (1944 - Post-War plan, 1946 - National Library System)
Advisory Committee for Libraries	His influence on the committee led to the 1959 report advocating for a 25-year library development plan and library laws in India. (1957 - Committee formed, 1959 - Report)
Government of India Response	The establishment of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, promoting public libraries and supporting financial assistance for libraries. (1972)
Library Associations	Founded the Madras Library Association (MALA), served as its Secretary, and was involved in the Indian Library Association (ILA), drafting its first constitution. (1928 - MALA founded, 1933 - ILA foundation, 1944-1953 - ILA president)
Library Popularizatio n Efforts	Demonstrated the bullock cart library at Mannargudi and gave a powerful presidential address at the All-India Library Conference in Nagpur, advocating for library services. (1931 - Bullock cart library demonstration, 1949 - ILA Conference)

Type 1 Public Libraries and their financial arrangements:

Type 1: Pure Form of Public Libraries	Financial Arrangement
General Overview	Established and run by the government, free of charge. Libraries are financed through an independent source of income raised locally, such as cess, not linked to the state budget.
Financial Source	The local library authorities (LLAs) receive library cess as a surcharge on taxes, supplemented by state government grants.
States Using this System	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa
Tamil Nadu	LLAs receive library cess collected as a surcharge on property or house tax (10 paise per rupee). The fund includes cess collected, state grants, special grants, contributions, gifts, income from endowments, and fines.
Andhra Pradesh	Library cess is a surcharge on property or house tax (8 paise per rupee). The fund also includes state grants, special grants, contributions, gifts, and income from endowments.
Karnataka	The District Library Fund/City Library Fund consists of cess (6 paise per rupee), grants from state and central governments, contributions, gifts, and funds collected by the LLAs. A State Library Fund is also included.
Kerala	The State Library Fund includes state government grants, library cess (5 paise per rupee), central government grants, and contributions or gifts.
Goa	Library cess comes from a surcharge on liquor (50 paise per proof litre) and bulk beer. The state earmarks 1% of the education budget for library development.
Other	Collection of library cess and remission to

Type 1: Pure Form of Public Libraries	Financial Arrangement
Features	LLAs is managed by local bodies like panchayats or municipalities, while LLAs run the library services.

provided data:

Type 2: Mixed Form of Public Libraries	Details
Historical Context	The mixed form of public libraries was historically predominant in certain states. These libraries consisted of government-supported subscription libraries managed by voluntary organizations/NGOs.
State-Specific Library Names	- Sponsored Libraries in West Bengal - Recognised Libraries in Maharashtra - Grant-in-Libraries in Gujarat - Affiliated Libraries in Kerala - Recognised Village Libraries in Mizoram
State Government Support	State governments supported these libraries instead of establishing new ones. They were sometimes declared as District Libraries/Taluka Libraries.
Library Acts	The library acts did not allow levying of cess for financing these libraries. Grants to libraries were provided based on criteria like area population, collection size, membership, and working hours.
Libraries' Income	These libraries were allowed to charge a nominal subscription as a supplementary source of income.
States with Strong Voluntary Service	Maharashtra, West Bengal, Gujarat, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, etc.
Maharashtra	The Library Fund includes annual

Type 2: Mixed Form of Public Libraries	Details
Public Libraries Act, 1967	contributions by the state government, special grants, central government grants, and public contributions. The fund is used for grants-in-aid to Aided Libraries.
West Bengal Public Libraries Act, 1979	The Library Fund includes state government grants, contributions, gifts, income from endowments, and income from the Local Library Authority. Sponsored Libraries receive assistance primarily for employee salaries.
Manipur Public Libraries Act, 1988	The Library Fund is created from state contributions, special state grants, and other sources. Public Libraries in Manipur are largely subscription (NGO) libraries.
Mizoram Public Libraries Act, 1993	The state budget covers the establishment and maintenance of the library system. Government library salaries are paid from the state's consolidated fund. Recognised Village Libraries, operated by voluntary organizations, receive government grants.
Kerala Public Libraries Act, 1989	Except for a few government libraries, most libraries in Kerala are voluntary organization libraries. The Kerala Granthasala Sangham managed grants until the 1989 Library Act, after which the government directly supported Affiliated Libraries.

ISI Standards and other guidelines related to library buildings:

Standard/Guideline	Details
IS:2672-1996	Code of practice for library lighting.
IS:1829 (Part I) - 1978	Specification for library furniture and fittings, Part I: Timber (first revision).

Standard/Guideline	Details
IS:1829 (Part II) - 1977	Specifications for library furniture and fittings, Part II: Steel.
IS:1243-1958	Recommendations for modular coordination of dimensions in the building industry.
IS:1172-1957	Code of basic requirements for water supply, drainage, and sanitation in library buildings.
IS:1883-1957	Metal shelving racks (adjustable type, second revision).
IS:8338-1976	Recommendations related to primary elements in the design of school library buildings.
IS:3312	Steel shelving cabinets (adjustable type, first revision).
IS:4116-1976	Wooden shelving cabinets (adjustable type, first revision).
ISI (1977)	Recommendations relating to primary elements in the design of library buildings.
ISI:1553	Code of practice relating to primary elements in the design of library buildings (1976).
IFLA Standard for Public Libraries (Edn. 2, 1977)	Standards for library buildings (pp. 38-53).
IFLA Guidelines for Public Libraries (1986)	Guidelines for public libraries, focusing on service points (Chapter IV, pp. 43-47).
Ashburner, E.H. (1986)	*Modern Public Libraries: Their Planning and Design* - A comprehensive guide on the planning and design of modern public libraries.

tables:

Item	Specifications
1) Atlas Stands	- Height of back from ground: 3'9" - Height of front from ground: 3'6"

Item	Specifications
	(slope of 20 degrees) - Dimensions: 28" broad, 22" deep - Five compartments, 6" apart - 4" ground clearance - Wooden bar (1/2" thick) along fore-edge to prevent atlases from sliding - Thickness of planks: 1" to 1 1/2"
2) Book Trolleys (Steel)	- Dimensions: Height: 3', Breadth: 2'8", Width: 16" - Bottom shelf: 6" above ground - Two shelves at 12" intervals - Mounted on four 5" ball-bearing swivel castors - Colour: Hammertone Seagreen, Gauge 18 - Anti-corrosive treatment before painting - Handles on both sides
3) Card Catalogue Cabinet Unit (Steel)	- Dimensions: 20" deep, 12 3/4" wide, 10" high with 4 drawers - Drawer dimensions: 5 3/4" x 4 1/2" - Side wall of drawer: 2 1/2" high - Features: Plastic top, label holder, card supporter with spring adjustment, enamel-coated rod with tab - Easy sliding mechanism with gully or ball bearing arrangement - Catch to prevent drawer from falling when drawn out forcefully
4) Dictionary Stands	- Height of back: 3'9", height of front: 3'6" (20-degree slope) - Dimensions: 24" wide, 22" deep - Two compartments of 15" height - 4" ground clearance - Wooden bar (1/2" thick) along fore-edge to prevent material from sliding - Thickness of wood: 1" to 1 1/2"
5) Display Stand (Double Faced)	- Made from teak wood frame with plywood veneer on all four sides - Overall dimensions: 5'6" high, 4"

Item	Specifications
	wide, 15" deep at base, 20" deep at 1' height, 9" depth at the top - 6 horizontal bars (1/2" thick, 2" deep, 4' long) creating five compartments of 10" height - Slanting beams at 35-degree angle to ground - Beams taper upwards, reducing depth at the top
6) Magazine Display Cases (Steel)	- Overall dimensions: Height: 5', Breadth: 3', Width: Base: 15", Top: 2 1/2" - Four compartments, 12" high - Ground clearance: 6" - Depth of each compartment: 2" - Each compartment fitted with a longitudinal supporter (6" height) to prevent magazines from falling - Colour: Hammertone Seagreen, Gauge 15 - Anti-corrosive treatment before painting
7) Periodical Racks (Steel)	- Overall dimensions: Height: 70", Width: 36", Depth: 15" - Four slanted shelves at 45-degree angle (13 1/2" apart) - Horizontal sliding trays (4" deep) with four label holders per tray - Lower tray: 10" above ground - Plank fixed 6" above ground
8) Reading Chairs (Wooden)	- Round backs - Cane seats: 19" x 19" x 18" - Rubber cushions for legs - Seat height from ground: 18" - Wood thickness for legs: 2" x 2" - Backrest bars: 1" x 1 1/2" thick - Overall height of back: 33"
9) Reading Tables	- Dimensions: 7' x 3'6" x 2'1/2" - Large 7' x 4' x 2" thick plank supported by four strong round legs (2"

Item	Specifications
	at the top, tapering down to 3" at the bottom)
	- Rubber stubs on legs for ease of shifting

Indian Public Library Guidelines based on the information provided:

Category	Specification
Library Finance	
Government Contribution	Central and state governments should allocate 6-10% of the education budget for libraries.
Library Cess	No definite recommendation for library cess, but a recommendation was made for a levy of ₹1 to ₹10 per annum by all public libraries.
Administrative Machinery	
National Commission	A National Commission on Library and Information Services should be established.
Bureau of Library Services	A Bureau of Library and Information Services should be created at the central level.
Directorates and Committees	State-level directorates of libraries and library committees should be established.
Library Personnel	
Central Libraries	One post per 2,000 literate population for central libraries at state/divisional/district/city levels.
Professional Staff	40% of the total staff in central libraries should be professional, compared to 33% in other public libraries.
Adequate Staff for Central Libraries	Staff should be provided for: (a) Administrative Services Division (b) Technical Services Division (c) Reader Service Division

Category	Specification
Building Specifications	
Gross Area per 25,000 Population	21,520 sq. ft. (0.86 sq. ft. per person), in line with international standards, but exceptions apply for central libraries serving large areas.
Building Design Brief	A brief should be prepared by the librarian for: (a) Functional qualities of the building (b) Space for different divisions (c) Logical placement of sections
Physical Facilities	
Illumination	All floors should have uniform illumination levels.
Study Cubicles	No separate study cubicles should be provided.
Steel vs. Wooden Racks	Steel racks should be preferred over wooden racks in stack areas and reading rooms due to durability.
Book Capacity	Book capacity should be calculated at the rate of 120 volumes per 11 sq. ft. of floor area.
Furniture and Fittings	Specifications for library furniture and fittings are provided in detail by the guidelines.

library networks mentioned in your text:

Library Network	Established	Key Features
Delhi Public Library (DPL)	1951	- Busiest public library in South East Asia. - Developing Libraries Network (DELNET), formerly known as Delhi Library Network, established in 1988. - Compilation of Union Catalogues (Books, Periodicals, etc.) and

Library Network	Established	Key Features
		multiple databases. - Provides e-mail services to 243 member libraries.
Calcutta Library Network (CALIBNET)	1993	- First library network in India.
Madras Libraries Network	1993	- Set up under INSDOC initiative for libraries in and around Chennai.
The Alliance Library System (ALS)	1994	- Based in Illinois, USA. - Partnership of nearly 300 academic, public, school, district, and special/corporate libraries.
Western Library Network (WLN)	1972	- Initially called Washington Library Network. - Started with 10 libraries in Washington State.
Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN)	1978	- Consortium of research libraries, including Stanford University, California. - Dedicated to solving common problems in collection development, management, access, and preservation.
UTLAS International	N/A	- Covers over 2,500 institutions in Canada and the U.S. - Services include online catalogue, public access, acquisition control, retrospective conversion, and serial control.
BLAISE (British Library	1977	- One of the world's largest networks.

Library Network	Established	Key Features
Automated Information Services)		- Offers online services: 1) BLAISE-LINK (biomedical and toxicology info in MEDLINE, TOXLINE). 2) BLAISE-LINE (bibliographical data in all subjects). 3) BLAISE-RECORDS (records from OCLC).